

**Amendment to the Claims:**

This listing of the claims will replace all prior versions, and listings, of claims in the application.

**Listing of Claims:**

Claim 1 (Currently amended). A flower-shaped vertical alignment (FVA) structure liquid crystal display (LCD) with fast response, high contrast ratio and wide view angle comprising:

- (a) a first substrate with a protrusion shaped electrode as the pixel electrode on an interior surface of the first substrate;
- (b) a second substrate with a as the common electrode on an interior surface of the second substrate;
- (c) aligning layers formed on said first and second substrates providing liquid crystal vertical alignment;
- (d) liquid crystal materials filling a space between said first and second substrates as a liquid crystal cell;
- (e) a first linear polarizer and first wide band quarter-wave film on an exterior surface of the first substrate forming a first circular polarizer; and,
- (f) a second linear polarizer and a second wide band quarter-wave film on an exterior surface of the second substrate forming a second circular polarizer, wherein a circularly polarized light produced by said first and second circular polarizers is used as a light source so that the liquid crystal display operates in a transmissive mode. the circular polarizer disposed on exterior surfaces of the liquid crystal cell.

Claim 2 (Currently amended). The FVA structure liquid crystal display of claim 1 wherein the common electrode second substrate has an empty hole.

Claim 3 (Currently amended). The FVA structure liquid crystal display of claim 1 wherein the common electrode second substrate has a hexagon-shaped hole.

Claim 4 (Original). The FVA structure liquid crystal display of claim 1 wherein the aligning layer is a polymer.

Claim 5 (Original). The FVA structure liquid crystal display of claim 1 wherein the aligning layer is an inorganic material.

Claim 6 (Currently amended). The FVA structure liquid crystal display of claim 1 wherein the pixel protrusion electrode has a shape selected from at least one of: conic, spherical, semi-spherical tower, pyramid and column-like.

Claim 7 (Currently amended). The FVA structure liquid crystal display of claim 2 wherein the pixel protrusion electrode includes an indium tin oxide (ITO) layer.

Claim 8 (Original). The FVA structure liquid crystal display of claim 2 wherein the shape of the empty hole is selected from at least one of: circular, elliptical ring-shaped, square and rectangular.

Claim 9 (Original). The FVA structure liquid crystal display of claim 1 wherein the common electrode includes an ITO layer.

Claim 10 (Original). The FVA structure liquid crystal display of claim 9 wherein the common electrode includes wall-bump protrusions on the ITO layer.

Claim 11 (Original). The FVA structure liquid crystal display of claim 1 wherein the liquid crystal materials have a positive ( $\Delta\epsilon>0$ ) dielectric anisotropy.

Claim 12 (Original). The FVA structure liquid crystal display of claim 1 wherein the liquid crystal materials have a negative ( $\Delta\epsilon<0$ ) dielectric anisotropy.

Claim 13 (Currently amended). The method of making a wide view angle, fast response, high contrast ratio liquid crystal display (LCD) with a flower-shaped vertical alignment (FVA) comprising the steps of:

- (a) providing a first substrate with a protrusion shaped electrode as ~~the a pixel~~ electrode;
- (b) providing a second substrate ~~with a as the~~ common electrode in a parallel arrangement with the first substrate;
- (c) filling the space between the first and second substrates with a liquid crystal material;
- (d) vertically aligning the liquid crystal layer;

(e) forming a circular polarizer in the liquid crystal display (LCD);  
(f) applying a voltage to the LCD to generate an electric field distribution having a flower blossom configuration in order to provide the LCD with the wide view angle, fast response, and high contrast ratio in a transmissive mode.

Claim 14 (Currently amended). The method of claim 13 wherein the common electrode second substrate has an empty hole.

Claim 15 (Currently amended). The method of claim 13 wherein the common electrode second substrate has a hexagon-shaped hole.

Claim 16 (Currently amended). The method of claim 13 wherein at least one of the first and the second aligning layer is a polymer.

Claim 17 (Currently amended). The method of claim 13 wherein at least one of the first and the second aligning layer is an inorganic material.

Claim 18 (Currently amended). The method of claim 13 wherein the protrusion pixel electrode in the first substrate has a shape selected from at least one of: conic, spherical, semi-spherical tower, pyramid and column-like.

Claim 19 (Currently amended). The method of claim 13 wherein the protrusion pixel electrode includes an indium tin oxide (ITO) layer.

Claim 20 (Original). The method of claim 14 wherein the shape of the empty hole is selected from at least one of: circular, elliptical ring-shaped, square and rectangular.

Claim 21 (Original). The method of claim 13 wherein the common electrode includes an indium tin oxide (ITO) layer.

Claim 22 (Original). The method of claim 21 wherein the common electrode includes wall-bump protrusions on the ITO layer.

Claim 23 (Original). The method of claim 13 wherein the liquid crystal materials have a positive ( $\Delta\epsilon>0$ ) dielectric anisotropy.

Claim 24 (Original). The method of claim 13 wherein the liquid crystal materials have a negative ( $\Delta\epsilon<0$ ) dielectric anisotropy.

Claim 25 (Currently amended). The method of making a wide view angle, fast response, high contrast ratio transmissive liquid crystal display (LCD) with a flower-shaped vertical alignment (FVA) comprising the steps of:

- (a) vertically aligning substrates about a liquid crystal;
- (b) polarizing an output from the LCD with a circular polarizer;

(c) applying a voltage to the LCD to generate an electric field having generally expanding concentric patterns in order to provide the LCD with the wide view angle, fast response, and high contrast ratio.

Claim 26 (Original). The method of claim 25 wherein the generally expanding concentric patterns are shaped like a flower blossom.